TUBBOAY, OCTOBER 25, 1884.

GEN. McCALL VS. GEN. McCLELLAN. The Penissular Campaign-McCiclian's percetions on the Penisylvania Re-serves-General McCall's Teinmphant estion-The Reserves Exonerted

rem All Blame-The Battle of Glen-- Frank Testimony of General Mende-The Reserves Save the Army from Destruction-General McClelian's Report Not in Accordance with Facts-Letters from Generals Heintzelman and Barry-Extracts from the Reports of Generals Summer and Hooker, and Colonel Le Roy Stone.

Sequel to General McCalPs Report of "The Penna. Reserves in the Peninsula."

I regret extremely that justice to myself and to my clysion should render any further comment of mine on the official statements of General McClellan, in his report of the Peninsala Campaign, at all neces-But having been prompted in anti-defense to ish my own report, immediately on observing to daily journal an extract from that officer's repor reflecting on my division, published in advance of the afficial document printed by order of Congress, and having subsequently discovered in the latter fur ther statements injurious to mysell and my com-mand, I was led to open a correspondence with save rai General officers who served in that campatyn. This correspondence has but recently closed. It has brought to light some interesting facts, and I have man the earliest leasure I could devote to the matter to lay these developments be ore my countrymen.
The services of my division have been either mission. terpreted or misund retood; and consequent mero-presentations, as discrediable to the author as must myself, have been issued to the world in every form of publication by the hundred thousand copies. It is an unpleasant task to revert to this subject, for sefore the war I had entersamed no other becings than there et muity for General McCLent. as, and confidence in his ability and integrity. When, howconsidence in its active and integrity. Which flow-ever, ascertions are made which in my judement are unsupported by lacts, it becomes my duty to "rective the record." I now proceed:—General McClint.c.x, in his official report (House Rep. Ex. Doc., No. 16, page 187), quotes from and indomes General Unixy-EXIMAN'S report with respect to the operations of my division in the battle or Wilson's Farm, Gendale or New Market Cross Roads, as variously called, rather irrely, considering that Haramanana was all the time in my rear, separated by a strip of pine screet from my buttle-ground, where he could, from personal observation, know absolutely nothing of what was passing in my division.

One of these quotations is the following:-"Gene

ral HEIRTHIMAN STREET that about five o'clock P. M. General NoCALL'S Division was attacked in large force, evidently the principal atlack; that in bee than an bour the division gave way." In order to expose the error here promulgated it is

only necessary to gife General McClellas himself.
On the same page and the collowing one of his Report (p. 187-8), he makes this statement:—"General SCHERE says or this battle, 'The battle of Glendale was the most severe action since the battle of Fair Oaks. About 3 (three) o'clock P. M. the action com menced, and niter a jurious contest, lasting till after dark, the enemy was routed at all points and driven from the field."

Now it is known beyond the possibility of a cavil that my division was engaged with the enemy, single handed, for two hours before either SUMNER or HOOKER saw the enemy at all, for it was not until about & (five) P. M. when SEVMOUR'S Brigade of my division was torced back on SUMNER's right and par-tially on ROOKER, that the commands of either of there officers became engaged. That these troops received the shock handsomely no one has denied, though General SUMBER told me in Washington about the early part of November, 1862, that he be-keyed General Bounna's Division would have been driven in by the impetuosity of the enemy, had he not sent it e best regiment of his corps (Col. Owns, Bixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers) to the support of that General. This en passant. But what makes the official report of General Heintzelman appear a little sineplar is the fact that General HOOKER, who nanded a division of HEINTHELMAN'S Corps, in his official report to limitationan himself, makes this statement:—"About three o'clock the enemy commenced a vigorous attack on McCall." (See Recellion Record, vol. 5, p. 250.) Thus, both SUMNER and Hooken being in my immediate vicinity, and their unasked testimony as to the hour at which my division was attacked agreeing with my own official report, it is readered patent that my division was at tacked at three o'clock 1. M., and not at five o'clock P. M., as reported by General McClallan.

With respect to my division baving given away in less than an hour, I need only say that, as the testmany of every officer commanding a regiment and many others of the division proving the assertion to be unfounded, has been published heretofore in my report, I shall now only refer to the frank and manly ony of General MEADE, in a letter to me dated Camp Warrenton, Va., Nov. 7, 1862:—

offered by our division (the Pennsylvania Reserves prolonging the contest till after dark, and checking till that time the advance of the enemy that enabled the concentration during the might of the whole It is thus rendered equally patent that my division

ald not give way in less than an hour, but fought till night put an end to the battle.

The foregoing are my grounds for declaring the atoresald custage in General McClastlan's report

to be not in accordance with facts.

There is another passage in General McClenican's report, the one immediately preceding that just discussed, in which he makes it appear that 'my Discussed, in which he makes it appear that 'my Discussed, in which he makes it appear that 'my Discussed, in which he makes it appear that 'my Discussed, in which he makes it appear that 'my Discussed, in which he makes it appear that 'my Discussed, in which he makes it appears have been precedent. soon was rejustantly compelled to give way before heavier force accumulated upon them," and quotes my report. Whether my report was misquoted or miscopied I cannot protend to say; but I certainly did not intend to convey that idea. What I did mean to convey is this: - I hat the two regiments (Fourth and Seventh) of MEADE'S Brigade, in support of HANDALL's batters "were rejuctabily compelied to give way before heavier force accumulated upon them." And this will appear to every impartial reader when he reads in the next sentence of my report these computes words:—'The centro of my division was still engaged,' * * This sen-lence General McCletllaw ignores and omits, and of course the impression intended to be leit on the public mind is that I had stated in my report that my Division was competed to give way. This was not my intention, certainly. The truth in, when RANDALL'S battery, on the right of the division, was captured in my presence, I rode to the centre of the division in order to bring up a sufficient force to recover the buttery which still lay upon its own ground, some of the guns overturned and surrounded by forly odd dend horses; but I found the centre so holly ongaged as to demand all my tion and soleitude until the attack at that point

should be repe led, which in a she that point satisfaction to winces, with the capture of the standard of the Tenth Alabor the capture of the standard battle Battery was a in the meantime Rax-gune had to the Seventh, "after one of the brown who turned upon him and its compute the min he ranks." And I now assert that the deam was not compelled to give way, as stated by General McClenlan. (See his (Bollisons's) testimony in my printed report)

On the same page with the foregoing (187) General McCLILLAN states:—"General McCall's troops " soon began to emerge from the woods into the open "field. Several batteries were in position and b can "to fire into the woods over the heads of our own "men in front. Captain Dz Russy's Bullery was "placed on the right of General Summen's artillery,

"with orders to shall the woods."

It is necessary, in order that the foregoing statement may be understood, to explain to the reader that it is a quotation from General HEINTERLHAN'S report (Fighteenman himself having "placed Dr. Russy's battery), and refers to an earlier part of the metion, when SETMOUR'S Brigade of my division felt back on SUMWER, and before RANDALL'S Battery was attacked. Indeed, McClallan's report of thus battle is rather obscure and unintelligible to one not present, but the reader is recommended to compare the above from McClellan's Report, page 137, with Heistrellan's report in the "Companion

Vot. Rebellion Record, page 276." The history of this effair is as follows:—When SNYMOUN's brigade was driven in, the greater part was reformed by their Colonels in rear of their own ground; the lesser part fell back on General SUMERS and Hooken, carrying with them some two (200) hundred prisoners just taken by them. On the strength of this display of retiring forces, General Hookens reported officially that McCall's "whole division was completely routed, &c." On the same data, General Sumers told me in Washington, early in November, 1892, "I saw your men coming out of the woods; but in a low moments I saw they ware stragglers, and I thought so more shout it." Suman was a hrave and honorable man; and he would have scorned to may mess or less than the truth. Peace to his ashes. In the name of that same it. In reference to fish stage of the battle, when the chemy, following the left portion of his nounces that is report that he "rolled the enemy back, and pa sing Sumems's front, they ware by him hustically thrown over on to Karrens and sirpted of stretch of stretch of the sing the stretch of the same stretch of the same of the same of the latter states in his report that he "rolled the enemy back, and pa sing Sumems's front, they ware by him hustically thrown over on to Karrens." The railant species the firms of the same stretch on; the lesser part fell back on General SUMENER

the hyperbole, that the enemy was "hurriodly brown over the moon!" He one being quite as practicable se gifte other, KEARNEY being on my right, half a mile from Hooxun twho was on my left), and six of my regiments and three batteries, Coopen's, Kansa' and Bambaile's, in the interval notify contesting the ground with part of Lond-ergest's Division, which, I am proud to say, after hard fighting, recoiled before the Pennsylvania Reserves. The simple fact is, the enemy was thrown over by SUNSER (for the moeting with SUNNER and Rooken was also petite unexpected by the enemy, and they were disordered by their rencontre with SETMOUR) on to my centre, as established by the testmony of Celanol Roy Spore heretofore given, and repulsed as I have just stated.

In a letter to me, dated Columbus, Otdo, February

18, 1804, in seply to inquires of mine, General Historization and "about live o'clock it was re-ported to me that the Fennsylvania Reserves had given way. Knowing that if the enemy made much progress in that direction K.EARNEY'S Division and the troops on the right of him ("Logow's Division, Ac.) would be cut off from the rest of the army and Ac., would be cut off from the rest of the army and from our time of retreat to the James River, I rode forward," Here is good presumptive proof that the "simblers resistance" of the Reserves prevented RCCLELLAN'S Army being cut in two, HELNESHINAN'S temporary head-quarters were at the crossing of Charins City road, about six hundred varies in my roar. On reacting the further edge of the pine woods, in my rear, and seeing my men 'emerging from the woods" and SUMERIA preparing to read the advance of the enemy be do his chief of artiflery to shell the woods in his front (in my rear) and he letter then goes on, "I stopped, myself, at, I suppose, hait way across the open space (on his return to his head-quarters) to take another look to be natisfied that the enemy would be checked or driven back. (Where was my division at this time?) Whilst butting here I was struck on the arm by a ball from one of the enemy's sharp-shoot

How the sharp-sheeters got into the woods, in the rear of the Penns Ivania Reserves, and in part, at that time, occupied by two rep-ments of my reserve brigade, it is difficult to any but as it appears, from the own report, that these wentils were continuous from sport balls, it as pro-sumable that the shots were first over the heads of my men when engaged at close quarters with the memory on great of these woods.

In order to explain to the reader what was going on my division at the time, I extract a passage on my letter to General HEDITALLMAN, dated March 70, 1864; "Now, my doar General, had you, after posting the Remer's Battery, ridden through the narrow strip or woods in grant of you, a little to the right of where you saw my men 'emerging from the weesle,' you would have found me in the open field in front, with the centre of my division; and General Strade, with his brigade, on the right of the division; and six regiments of the Pounsylvania Reserves and three batteries, at that very moment bluzing away at the enemy, who was advancing with great structures to chose quarters, but was driven bent with great slaughter from every point of my right and centre. Before you started to reern, you pisced DE Russy's Battery on the right of SUNNEUS Artillery, with orders to shall the woods in your front. Soon after this shelling commenced, General MEADE rode up to me and reported that the shells from the battories were miling among his men,' and requested me to cause them to cease firing. I immediately sent my Aidde-camp, Captain SCHERTZ, to state the fact to the officer commanding the battery, and request him to cease firing, as my troops were in his front. In the meantime siels becam to fall about the centre of my division; there is no mutake a out this, as some of them exploded over my own head. Cap-tain SCHELTZ returned and reported that he had delivered my message, but that the officer commanding the artiflery retused to stop firing without orders from his own General. I then directed in a to seek the treneral commanding the troops and re-peating request. The horse of my Aid was killed on the way, and he did not find the General. The firing, however, ceased not long afterwards, the enemy having been repuised by me." It will be seen by the foregoing extract that, while I was steadily resisting a heavy pressure from the enemy n front, I was subjected to "a fire in the rear" from

I trust that this plain and unvarnished explanaon of the rather crude pussage in General McCLEL-Lan's report, above quoted, will be sufficiently in-telligible to the public and all concerned. Referetice may at any time be made to General MEADE and the officers of both his and my own staff.

I must still refer to another passage in General McClellan's report. On the same page (137), he says:--"Late in the day, at the call of General Kran-Kry, General Taylon's First New Jersey Brigade, Stoccm's Division, was cent to occupy a portion of General McCall's deserted position, a battery ac-companying the brigade. They soon drove back the enemy, who shortly after gave up the attack." Had this teen true, it would have been the most ungenerous and ungrateful expression—the deserted posi-tion!—ever used by a communiting General towards a general officer, who had longht his division for rate General, "maved McCtan Landsarmy," it makes the stigma attempted to be cast on the division the more glaring and unpardonable.

I have within a short time been unofficially in-formed that General McClellan, delirons of smoothing over the unmannered epithel, has writton to the Adjutant-General at Washington, requesting leave to change his phraseology to the following, viz:-"A portion of General McCall's position, rom which he had been driven by superior num-

Previously to this, however, I and, on receiving the official copy of General McClustian's record, written to General Heintzumman, to sak whether this term "described," had also been derived from his report. HEINTEEMAN disclaimed the authorable

and sent me a printed copy of his report or the bat-In this report he says;-"Seeing that the enemy were giving way (it is reads to their sudden repula by SUMNER and HOOKER, upon whom they unexpectedly came while following SEVMOUS) I returned to the forks of the (Charles City) road, where I re-ceived a call from General KEARNEY for aid. Knowing that all General SEDOWICE's troops were un available, I was glad to avail mysed of the kind offer of General Slocum to sond the New Jersey Brigade of his division to General Is manustr's aid. I rode out far enough on the Charles City road to see that we had nothing to four from this direction and returned to see the New Jerses Brigain en'er the woods to Granul No. woods to General B "ARRY'S redsef. A batter ac-

companied 12. bracade. They soon drove usek the enday. It was now growing dark. The comparing HEXPERIALN'S SUBSECT DEST pives with that of MCCLELLAN Proves above, it is evident that the latter is a france, at of the terme, as part. I would that I might, for General SubCleELLAN's credit, say a subscript entire P descreet. But I am constrained to say that it is becomprehensials how General McCLELTAN tools have happened to substitute General MCCLELTAN tools have happened to substitute General MCCLEC's position to General McCLEC's position. McCall's position for General Krauser's position. Having written to General Heinthelman on this

subject, he repited to me in a letter dated to un be Ohio, March 24, 1801, as follows: - 'I had some dis-cussion with General KEARANA, some time after, he saying that he never asked for rein-organisationally when I recalled what had occurred, he acknowledged that the message he had sent virtually amounted to that. Whether Kranner's Division, or any part, was driven back, or it so, how far, I cannot now remember." From the foregoing it is seen that the First New Jersey Brazade, under General Taylon (Knakesev's old Brazade) was offered by Stocum for Kearser's support, and reported by Heintzernan to have est red the woods to Khan-ner's relief, under his own eye, it is therefore mcontrovertible that General McClettlan's report in this connection is not in accordance with facis.

There is still one more remark of General Mc-CLELLAN's that requires my notice. In his letter to the President, dated "Harrison's Bar, James River, July 4, 1992" (his report, page 142), he asserts, "We have lost no guns, except twenty-five on the field of battle, twenty-one of which were lost by the giving way of McCann's Division under the onset of supe rior numbers."

The General should have been a little more careful what he wrote to Mr. LINCOLN, or perhaps a little more cautions what he published. By turning to page 127 of his report, it will be seen that in the account of the battle of Gaines' Mills he makes this statement:—'The number (of guns captured by the enemy at this battle was twenty-two, three of which were lost by being run off the bridge during the final withdrawal."

The number of guns, then, lost by McClellan in this battle was nineteen. Soon after I read the letter to Mr. Lincoln above quoted, I wrote to General WM. F. HARRY, General McClerilan's Chief of Artillery during the Peninsular campaign, requesting him to refer to his reports and to inform me how many guns he had reported lost by my division at Gainer' Mills, and received the following reply.

Gaines' Mills, and received the following reply.

My Dear General:—Your note of 7th inst. is just received, and finds me on the ere of departure for the southwest, whither I am ordered for day with General Grant's armies. I regret extremely that my passew relating to the Fernisular campaign are all packed up, and I have been sent away, and that Thave no better repercence than my memory to smalle me to answer your queries. I can, however, state in general terms that the gains lost by field batteries becomining to your division were but a very small perfect of the whole number lost at Gaines' Mills. *

Faithfully yours, William F. Banur.

Will respect to the curse lost at Gaines' Mills. *

enemy's pleasets, the enemy having withdrawn from the field situr dark, and not returning till eight o'clock the next day, when their skirmishers ad-vanced in order of battle, and finding these guns, took possession of them. I have this from Ram-DALL, who being aware of it at the time, applied to

KRAESEV, and I bink to firstreaman, for authorsty and men to drag his gues off, but was refused on the ground it would bring on a renewal of the battle, and at one o'c ook the division with the army moved on to Malvern Hill. When I say I had I from Rasball, I mean the inci that the enemy did not take pose soon of them (the gross) the ovening of the butter, but ten back and left them for us to drag off it we above. The fact that they took posremon of them the next morning, about eight o'clock, I got from Dr. Collins, Third Regiment, P. R. C., who remained with the wounded, and and the advance of the enemy the next day," Again, Mr. J. R. Syruns, of Lauraster, some time since with the Army of the Potomac, states that he was tell by RANDALL bluesef that "he had applied to General Harmani Max for men to dray off his guns, and was retured," on the grounds stated by General MESDE in the torogoing letter.

Now here is satisfactory testimony that these gains may on the entitle of the enemy's lines, and were seen there long after sanrise the following morning by Surgeon James Collins, of the Flird Regiment Fernas Ivania Reserves (Manu's Brighte), and by many others who remained to cars for our wounded (as more reported to me), and were not in possession of the enemy until, by the retreat of McClellan's being, they fell, ancored for, into the hands of the enemy. It must also be remembered that at this time that S. G. SIMMONS, commanding the First Brigada of the Roserves, was mortally wounded, General G. G. MEADE, commanding the Scound Brigade, was severely wounded and compelled to leave the fin'd, and General J. SEYMOCH, commanding Third Brigado, was not to be tound, while I test myself, above dark, while maying fur-ward with the purpose of recovering this same buttery, been made prisoner; --remembering this, I say, it will be seen that Generals KRARNEY and HEREST RELITAN were the proper officers to whom RABBALL should have applied for the means to save his gons, which could without loss have been done after the enemy had retired. I thermore do not bestrate to assert that the six guid of RANDALL's Battery were shametelly abandoned by McChingan's arms-sof lost by me. As regards the German betters let behind, by whose authority I know not, and found on my ground by me, and unfortunately, as it turned out, assigned by me, in consequence of linding at there, a position in my line of battle, its guos could not have been included in the twenty-one reported by McCarlana lost by my division giving seas under the oaset of superior numbers, for the best of reasons, viz., they did not await the onset, but ingomously fled, and ran over and trampled my men flour companies Fourth Regiment), placed in their sear for their sup-port and protection. Colonel Roy Stone, commanoing the Boultails (First Regiment Reserves), stating in his report to me, "This sidvance of the enemy" (when SEYMOUR was driven in), "singlit ave been checked by the Dutch buttery belonging to PORTER's cor; s, and temperarily with your divion that day, but it was descried by its gunners on the first appearance of the enemy." Some of these guns, however, were saved, and brought off. In re-ferring to this incident of the battle I have not in-tended to speak slightingly, although the whole affair in that connection was rather ludierous.

To sum up, I think I may say I have established

the following points:
Lat. That my division was attacked at 3 o'clock, P. M., June 50th (buttle of Nelson's Farm, on New Market cross reads) not at 5 o'clock, as stated by General McClullas.

20. That it aid not give way in less than an bour, us stated by General McCletlan, but fought till mghtmil (about four hours), with what result lot the country judge.

3d. That the New Jersey Brigade was not sent to occupy a portion of my deserted position, as stated by General McClaulan, but was sent to the roller of General Khansky, who had called for aid. 4th. That General McClallan's report to President Lincoln, that "he had lost but twenty-five guns on the field or battle, twenty-one of which were lost by McCall's Division giving way under the coset of superior numbers," is not be accord-

The statements I have made in the torogolas pages four hours, against superior numbers, even if over-come. But the check given to Lamby my division on the New Market Land, having, in the Judgment Cross-Reads, well known cities to General Manna the division, and can be proved before any midday

tribunal in the ecuntry. On the 26th Reptember, 1864, I sent to General McCurta An a copy of a letter written to a friend mine, which letter was in substance and almost fit language ideatics, with the foregoing statement in fair. This I did, wishing to afford him an opportumity to correct errors in his chicial report reflecting upon my division and myself, if arising from mustily examined reports of the subordinates, and as hashiy

written and published in his own.

This I should have done at an earlier date had all
the materials I desired to conect been earlier in my possession. I induiged the moje that on being simile acquirinted with the racis here stated, he would have seconded to the Pennsylvania Reserves the mond of praise surned with the best blood or the State. Thus he has declined or saled to so; and I am reluctantly compelled, in justice to my brave associates, to make known their claims to their country's gratitude. My object is vindication and justice, not attack. The reposts of General HEINTZELMAN and others I have necessarily reserved to, I take it for stanted were horsestly icase, shough probably without as strict examination of the surject as should always mark the offices! reports of mi flary commanders. They have proved their galactry in the seed, and I concrete
no unkindly technique swards them; their errors I
have been tore to expense.
Groungs A. McCart.

Bellair, October 22, 1862

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

No department of the Government has been more steadly rising in popular estimation, in the last two years, than that which is founded upon the great interest which underlies all our material prosperity, which feeds our armies and people, and is able to pay our national debt in ten years, without stinding the supplies of the thirty to forty militiess of mouths to be filled in the immediate future. It has no special spariments, or great array of elerical force, or magnificent show of patronage to be dispensed; its organization is on a small scale, commenced

organization is on a small scale, commenced amid fastious opposition, and continued against many adverse influences, now happy passing away. At the beginning it was but the recognition of agriculture as a vital interest and enduring power in the nation; a pittaneo issualization for the wants of some unimportant commission was doled out for its support; yet its friends asked only a very moderne and reasonable allowance.

The garden had been prostituted to the sectional purposes of Southern trailors. The Utoplan schemes, founded upon tea-plants, out, oaks, &c., and other wild expedients, for the aggrandizement of the Gulf regions, had monopolited the soil and labor of the propagating garden. Everything that could interest and benefit the whole country was ignored and neglected by the division, and the West Indies and South America were traversed for improved sugar-canes and other Southern products; and the swamps of Florida were hanted for alligators' blood for experiments in freeing orange trees of a certain destructive insect.

But a reformation was commenced at the be-

in freeing orange trees of a certain destructive insect.

But a reformation was commenced at the beginning of the present Administration, under Hon. Isaac Newton, a shrewd, energetic, practical farmer, the superintendent of the division, who was continued at the head of the new department on its organization in Joly, 1862. A follower of the lamented Downing was placed in charge of the garden, which is now beginning to blessom as the rose; rare plants are skilfully propagated and widely disseminated. The habits and discusses of plants are carefully observed, and scientifically experimented upon; and, at the present time, a large additional propagating louise for grapes is being creeted, and many thousands of plants will be sent forth of the different specimens of American and foreign grape-vines; among them fifteen thousand roots of the Japan grape, which has fruited here for the first time in America, and promises to flourish in this climate as an excellent and valuable contribution to our list of grapes.

list of grapes.

The seed distribution, which formerly wrough all packed up, and I have been sent away, and that have no better reference than my memory to small remains that the guns lest by field batteries because the star stress of the whole number test at Gaines' Mills. *

Faithfully yours.

Will respect to the guns lest by at a very small perference that the guns lest by field batteries because of the whole number test at Gaines' Mills. *

Faithfully yours.

Will respect to the guns lest at Nelson's narm or

New Hariat cross roads, it is a fact well known that after Harnan. The Battery was taken by the enemy and retains by the He-reves feet Colone Holling was to horse, feety odd or those belonging to the battery type need on the ground; and I am authorized to say that Harnan applied to General Heinterland, nitor nightfull, for men to drag me services, and however, and the policy of the improvement of American field, garden, and flower-seeds.

The annual reports have been lumensely improved, both in matter and style, so that while their practical and sensible teachings, the policy of the improvement of American field, garden, and flower-seeds. scholar, a Baucroft or an Everett, can commend

rised to say that RANDALL applied to General HEIDTERLMAN, nitor nightfull, for men to drag his gum off the ground, but was refused by that officer valuable results have followed the analysis in the chemical laboratory of the juice of many varieties of sorghum cases, many specimens of American wines, earths, and other objects of inon the plea that "it would bring on a renowal of the battle." For histance, General MEADE says to me in a letter dated. Head-quarters, Army of the Potomac, March 2, 1804;—"I have atviays maintained that these guns (HANDALL's Battery) were not fast by the division, but were abandoned by the army.
"It is notorious that I'vey ron-ained all night in their

A beginning has been made in the organization of a system of agricultural statistics, by which more complete and reliable returns of growing or a system of agricultural statistics, by which more complete and resiable returns of growing or harv-sted crops are obtained than ever before in this country—a system far in advance of the English mode of obtaining similar information.

On a fair review of the subject it must be confessed that much has already been done for agriculture by the new department, and far more will be done in the future, as the results of present plans are unfolded, and as new habors are developed. For the degree of success already at ahred, the country is primarily indebted to the practical stressmen who have sustained the department, by judicious appropriations, moderate, though ample for present wants, and to more more than to the Hon. John Sherman, churman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, the able and far-seeing representative of the great central agricultural State of Onio, whose friendship for this prominent interest has been warm and constant, and his advocacy of it eminently judicious and practical. He has sought original position on the field, and lide the line of the eminently judicious and practical. He has sought to make it useful rather than conspicuous; prac-level a wise economy, instead of munificent exbavagance or a wasteful parsimony, and regarded the improvement of agriculture as a means of alleviating the burdens of the war, and not as an appravation of them. The thinks of the West, and of the country, are due for his aminent ser-vices in appreciation and advancement of the

Streets of serioulture. A Prize for the First Ran who Raises the Stars and Stripes in Richmond. Bome two or three weeks since a letter was

cocived from Washington city by General Grant, enclosing one hundred dollars to be given as a prize to the man who first raises the Stars and Stripes in the city of Richmond. Yesterday the following was received from an also unknown

shall senth unfart the Mars and Stripes in the city of Richmond.
"From a soldier way off in the West, who likes your way of doing things, and wishes othe Lord be ind a change to win bis money back."

All hope these may be but the foremeners of other and larger contributions for the same purpose, until the sum shall be sufficiently large to substantially benefit the brave fellow to whom it will bankly be awarded. Roll on the ball, Swell the fund to one thousand—to twenty-five thousand dollars. It can be done. sand dollars. It can be done.

—Since the opening of the railroad between Paris and Madrid, it has become the fashion for Spacks families to take excursions to the French apital.

-Pony carriages have latterly become the fastion in the Champs Eigers and at the Hois de Boulogne. It is proposed to import some of the bread which roam over the mountains of Corsica, and which have wonderful strength and are very perfect in shape.

-In Paris, one of the most celebrated actresses f the day has given notice of her intention of bringing a lawsuit sgainet a very youthful rival at a notice theatre, whom she accesses of having committed largery, inasmuch as she has stolen her gestures (ses gestes), appropriating her intona-tions, in fact her whole system of acting.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON, OF TENKESSEE.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL.
MONING ROMALHAEL, Filladelphia,
T. CUKNINGHAM, Equiver County.

RETURN	SENTATIVE.
Baberi P. King, G. Morrisch Canter, Heavy Danier, Whitch H. Kern, Heath H. Jenke, Charles M. Hunt, lowest Parke, William Payker, William Payker, John A. Heathard Historick H. Coryell, Fell and Halicay, Charles F. Read,	18. Rins W. 14. Charles L. 15. John Wis 16. David Mc 17. David Mc 18. Issae Res 19. John Fatt 20. Samuel B 51. Everard 1 22. John F. T 23. John W. 24. John W.
to a distance of the same	

SIMON CAMERON, CHAIRMAN.

DAUPHIN AND COLORADO

GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CHARTNEED BY STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL STOCK, #1,000,000 200,000 Shares-Par Value, 85.

President-JOHN B. ANDERSON. Directors.

Thomas A. Scott, James R. Marce. T. C. McDowell, Rarrisburg John W. Hall, do N. II. Kneats, William S. Freeman, John Brady, do W. W. Wylle, Luncasie Robert P. King. John M. Riby.

Charles Do Bliver, William G. Shute, Colorado D. P. SOUTHWORTH,

Secretary and Treasured OFFICE No. 423 WALNUT STREET, R00M No. 5.

or the Company's holes, and have been assayed by Pro-tes are Booth and Garrett with the roost grathlying results. Subscription lasts are new open at the Office of the Comparty, and at the Treasurer's Office (Internal Revenue) No 427 Ciffi DVF Street, Farmers' and Mechanics Bank butletog. To erminal subscribers \$3.00 per share for a Circulars, parejoints, or information can be obtained at

the office of the Company, after the 17th first. 10-14-1m

MILITARY NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE CITY BOUNTY

Funds ommission, No. 412 PEUNE Street.
The sexts City Sensity of POUR BUYERS.
The sexts City Sensity of POUR BUYERS.
AND FIFTY IGELAR'S will continue to be paid to all volunteer recents, for one, two or three years, mustered in to the credit of the Free and Ninctownii. Wards of Pullacisiphia, still the product freese wards is unled.

As the dedictionary of those wards now amounts in all to itself than three hondred man, parities while p olione to entor its sarvice would do woil to entire promptly, and thus source the advantages of the liberal binuty now affected.
In a rise days the quota of these wards will probably be filled, where the Bounty of Four Hundred and Firty Bollars will be windraws.

B. P. KING, President.

BOUNTY FOR MARINES.—WANTED for the United States Marine Corps, abin-bodied uses to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yards, and on board United States ships-of-war on foreign thins.

oblas.
Tarm of service, Four Years.
Better compensation than the army.
Butter compensation than the army.
ALL TIPE LOCAL BOUNTESS paid upon enlistment.
Marines receive Frize Motory.
For all further intermation apply at the Recruiting
condensus. Rendesvons, No. 311 S. FIIONT Street, below Spruce Street, between the hours of 9 and 2 o'clock.

O. O. McCAWLEY, and the best of below and Recruiting Officer.

PURLOUGHS.

Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furioughs, needing SWORDS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, Are invited to the extensive MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT

GEORGE W. SIMONS & BROTHER SANSOM STREET HALL, SANSOM Street, above Sixth Street. PRESENTATION SWORDS Made to coder at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificance discharge competition, no other house in the sountry considering the MANUFACTURING JEWELLE WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD MAKES.

VERMONT RAIDERS.

THEIR TRIAL POSTPONED.

THE CANADIAN CONFERENCE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Vermont Raid. MONTHEAL, October 25 .- The trial of the Vermont raiders at St. John was to have been commenced yesterday, but their counsel was absent, and the proceedings were postponed until to-day. The magistrates have taken the deposition of Mr. Bishop, Teller of the St. Albans Bank.

The Canadian Conference. QUEREC, October 25 .- The Conference has been ngoged in adjusting the financial affiles, which have presented serious difficulties. It is expected that the Conference will close on Thursday, when the members will proceed to Montreal and other cliffes in the West. Explosion of a Propeller.

CHICAGO, October 25 .- The propeller Tonaranda exploded her boiler on the river last night, and became a complete wreck. It is supposed that one man was killed.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC-General Grant Visits the New Lines-

How the Soldiers Will Vote-Union Ballots in Demand. Welbon Roan, Saturday, October 22 -General Grant made an informal visit to the new lines established on our left by the recent advance. The Lieutenant-General, accompanied by Major-General Meade, Brigadier-General Hunt, Chief of Artillery of the Army of the Potomac, and General Grawford, of the Fifth Corps, made a detour of the lines; starting from the "Birick" or "Yellow House," riding rapidly along the line of intrinchments, and visit-

rapidly along the line of intranshments, and visiting each of the principal forts along the line.
On reaching the lines of the Ninth Corps, the cortege was met by General Parke, commanding, and the ride was resumed and continued until they again reached the hundquarters of the Fifth Corps. It being unexpected, carriely my demonstration was made. The generals and their stads were in fatigue dress.

The second builtin from General Sheridan was received at sunct and the news was received. received at sumet, and the news was received with renewed enthusiasm. The deeds of the glorious Army of Western Virginia renew the ardor of the troops, give them fresh spirit, and urge them on to fresh efforts for the suppression of the Rebellion. When the Army of the Potomac strikes its next blow, it will be both powerful and decisive.

The New York soldiers are going for the Union ticket. The Michigan boys are shoulder to shoulder with their brothers of the Empire State. The Pennsylvania troops keep "well closed up" in the rear. A heavy majority may be reckoned on for the Upion nominee from this army. Send along your bailots, they are wanted.

Everything remains very quiet at present. The old reutine of picket firing still continues.—N. F.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE, ETC .- The following sales of Real Estate, &c., were made to-day, at the Philadelphia Exchange, by Thomas & Sons, auctioneers :-

anctioneers :—

5 shares Southwark Bank, dividends off, 100%,
5 shares Philadelphia Bank, dividends off, 100%,
5 shares Philadelphia Bank, dividends off, 100%,
12 shares Rediance Suitual Inaucinec Countainy, 61%,
13 shares Rediance Suitual Inaucinec Countainy, 61%,
15 shares Aractemy of Misic, with theket, 2808.
Season ticket, Arch Street Theatre, 254,
5 shares Anactemy of Misic, with theket, 2808.
Season ticket, Arch Street Theatre, 254,
6 shares Anactemy of Misic, with theket, 2808.
Season Saviganary of Misson, 2008,
18 shares Councidation Bank, 258,
18 shares Kutaning Company, 25%,
18 shares Moders Mining Company, 25%,
18 shares of Season Naviganion Company, 25%,
18 shares Moders Mining Company, 25%,
18 sha Huntel, public hall, and stable, N. W. corner of Seven-centh and Vine streets, \$5000. ternih and Vine streets, \$5000.

Manson, with an entire mattle front and mattle portice, S. W. corner of Nineteenth and Wainut street, \$65,600.

Regidence, No. Biol Legist afreet, \$10,600 bid.

Three story brick dwelling, No. 837 N. Eleventh street, \$4050 bid.

Facus and country seat on the Williams road and Wis-thicken creek, \$100 per acre but. To ex-thus decline acre but. abicken creek, \$150 per sere but.
Th de-story develling, No. 315 Springs street, \$4500.
2 three-story brick dwellings, Nos. 1217 and 1219 N.
sixth wreet, \$5150.
Residence, with three screen of land, Duy's Lane, Gersantown, \$12,350,142.
Three-story Ster- and Dwelling, No. 439 Arch street,
387, b.d. 197. bd.
Two story Dwelling. No. 514 S. Fifth afrect. \$ 5000.
Two story Store and Preclime, N.E. Corner of Twenty-merh and Walnut afrect. \$5000.
Three three every livedings, No. 524, 520, and 528 Harst-rect, \$2435 bd.
Tree-every brick dwelling, Chilis after, \$975 bid.
Large brick stable, northeast corner of Twelfth and Vinerect. \$9900 bid.

CASH DRUG HOL WRIGHT & SIDDALL

No. 119 Market Street BETWEER FRORT AND SECOND STREETS. W. WILGERT, F. M. SIGNALL W. WHIGHT,

DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, Can find at our esti-blishment a full assertment of Imperiod and Demostic Drags, Popular Patent Medicines, Paints, Coal Cil, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, &c., at as low prices as genuine first-class goods can be sold. FINE ESSENTIAL OILS

For Confectioners, in figh variety, and of the best quality. Cochineal, festigal India, Mander, For Ash, Cudbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Virtol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Legwood, &c., FOR DYERS use, a ways on hand, at lowest not cash prices.

PUBLY SPICES FOR FAMILY USE, Ground expressly for our sales and to which we invite the attention of those in want of collable articles. Also, INDIGO, STARCH, MUSTARD, &c., of sales Orders by mail, or city post, will meet with prompt at-tention, or special questions will be furnished when re-

WRIGHT & SIDDALL, GODDARD & CO., jall-ly No. 118 MARKET Street, above Front.

APOTHECARIES, Druge,

Perfumery, Tollet Articles,

BRANDIES, WINES, Ac., sold only for Medicinal pur-poses. [10-8-1m No. 1228 CHESNUT STREET.

and Specialties.

MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL JOHN O. BAKER & CO., No. 718 MARKET STREET. ire now receiving their supplies fresh from the fisheries.

The superiority of their OIL in every respect, has gulood for it a reputation and sale beyond any other found in the market. To maintain it, they are determined to supply an article that may be entirely railed on for freshness and parity.

See testimonian of Promesors of Medical Colleges. auli DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH. 1. ISAACS. M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all discusses appearathing to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 31 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secreta in his practice. 10-80

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS'
BANDAGE IRETITUTE, No. 14 North
NETH Street, above Market, Rectuses
radically sured by B. C. EVERSIT'S Fremium Fatent
Gradualing Freezew Truss. Superior Elastic Sects,
Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspecsories, Crutches, &c. ories. Crutches, &c. Ladios attended by Mrs. B. C. EVERETT. 'my#5-ly WHITE VIRGIN WAX OF ANTILLES.

WHITE VIRGIN WAX OF ANTILLES,—
Ing, whitening, and preserving the compexion. It is propared from pure white wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the chin, making it soft, fair, smooth,
and transparent. It is most soothing after shaving, cures
chapped hands and lips, returnes pimples, biochea, tan,
frocases, or sundorm, and hoparis a pearly that to the
face, nock, and arms. Price 30, 50, and 70 cents. HUNT
A CO., So. IS 8. SEVENTH Sures, and No. 4. 8. CHITH
Street.

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES. Негивогр.

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

For Non-Retention or Incontinence of Orine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys Diseases of the Prastrate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, or Brick-dust Deposits, and all Discases of the Bladder, Eldneys, and Dropolcal Swellings.

HELMBOLD'S

For Washnesses arising from Encousive Indiscretion. The onstitution once affected with Depante Weakness requires the aid of medicine to strangthen and envigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or In andly nony enema.

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S A M A R I T A N'S CURE.

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day.

Sole Agents.

WEALTH, HEALTH, AND

If to gain admiring eyes,
If to cause invisions which;
If to be a bloodning flower,
Fading, dying to an hour—BRAUTY!
If to have a host of friends;
If we to make amounts;
If with high born blood to med;
If a minche soins when dead—Wallym!
If to five threescore and ten,
Wishing life as long about;
If to do and so to greate—Hearti!
If you wish a life of peace;
If so the half of pleasants;

If you wish a life of Pleasures;
If you wante this sword's transfers;
If every comfort you would see,
Wate my savice, and wish oil feres.
Then, having Health, Wealth, and Pleasury,
Tou'll be prepared for every duty.

By a certiful purest of Dr. William Young's New Book, The Markiage Gilbe, which should be read by every one. Sold by Booksellers generally, and at the Livetor's office, No. sie SPRUCK STREET; price to cents.

DUPONCO'S GOLDEN FILLS FOR FEMALES,

Infallible in correcting, regulating, and removing all obstructions from whatever causes, and always successful as a preventive.

These Fills are nothing new, and have been used by the Dector for many years, both in France and America, with imparalisied socress in devery case; and he is urged by many thomasol father who have used them, by make 25 Pills public for the allevision of those suffering from any triegalization whatever, as well as to prevent an face-sease of family where heads will not permit it. Females present or family there heads will not be private and productly elimited, or those supposite themselves so, are cautioned against minist these plus while in that condition, as the propriator assumes no responsibility after the above affordirem, although their milliness would prevent any mischlef to health, otherwise the Puls are recommended. Fall and explicit directions accumpanting each box.

Frice \$1, or six house for \$1. Sold wholesale and rota \$2 to the following Dringiets:

Elliett, White a Co., No. as N. Foorth street.

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To other spent, can have the PILLS ELST CONFIDENTIALLY, By mall, to any part of the cay or country, tree of

8. D. HOWE, 8.72 Pm Sc. 215 W. THIRTY-SIXTH Street, N. Y.

THE SAMARITAN'S CURE NEVER PAILS TO CURE.

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DUES NOT NAUSEATE!

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Bell by mail to any sedress.

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C. PRICE ROSE, Proprietor, Box 2006 Post Office. DYO'TT & CO., No. 222 N. SZCOND Street.

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S. C. Delacour, Caraden, At retail by all drugglers,

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HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

In affections peculiar to "FRMALES," is unequaled by any other preparation, as in Chlerocks, or Retention, Irreguarities; Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacnations; Ulegrand, or Palurrone State of the Uteras Leuchorriona, and all complaints incident to the son, whether arising from habits of dissipation, impradesoles,

or in the decline or change of life,

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

AND

IMPROVED BOSE WARR Will radically exterminate from the system Discares of the Urinary Organs arising from Habits of Dissipation, at

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and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in

taxte and odor. "Jumediate" in action, and more

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Those suffering from Broken Down or Delicate Constitu-

The reader must be aware that, however alight may be

the attack of the above diseases, it is serialn to affect his

Bodily Health, Mental Powers, Bisppiness, and his Pos-

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P.R. J. S. ROSE'S GOLDEN PILLS.—
Typ to this year deceases have been humbugged by Fessyries, Abdominal Supporter, &c., for the cure of Falling of the Womb and general teality, which means can only grown pailledive, if not infunciar. Nose of Dr. Rose's petients have reen using such thoughtlies. They rely on his Golden Fills, and thereby obtain a perfect cure by the use of only a few base. For these complaints one lock is worth a hundred Abdominal Superfect, Professyer box. Scie Agans, D'UTT & UD. No. 202 M. SECOND Street.

Be sure and ask for

RAMARITAN'S CURE,

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SYRUP DE RUCORD. SYRUP DE RUCORD.
A certain cure for sit forms et Versevar Diseases. Ups.
the European Hospitals, and the scules throughous risps and America.

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OUTSIDE LINE OF STEAMERS TO NEW YORK

THE COASTWINE STEAM SHIP COMPASY'S LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SCHEW STEAMERS, E. C. HNIGHT, Captain Gallagher, JOHN GIBSON, Captain Bowen,

Will make a regular tri-weekly line, commending SATUBDAY, COTOB R 22, 1864, LEAVING PHILADELPHIA EVERY

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, & SATURDAY, From the Company's wharf, first above Race street, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,

And from New York, Pier II, North river, on same days, AT S O'CLOCK P. M. These new and substantial steamers were built expresaly for this route.

Preight received daily, handled in the most careful man-ser, and delivered with the almost desparch. For corther particulars, apply to WILLIAM J. TAYLOR & CO.,

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STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERprol, touching at Queenstewn, Cork Hartor.
The well-known measurers of the Liverpool, New York,
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City OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, October 29.
GLASCOW, Saturday, November 5.
City OF MANCHESTER, Saturday, November 12.
And every succeeding Saturday, 62 muon, from Fier No
44 North River. And every succeeding naturday, at moon, from Fier No
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RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cablus. 2019 09 Separate to London. 65 09
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Fassingers also forwarded to Havre. Breamen, Retreduced, Antwarp, &c. at squally low rains.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenslown: First Cablus,
S109, S109, S2(0). Stewage from Liverpool and Queenstown, 510. Those who wish to send for their friends case
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For further information apply at the Company's offices.
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Steamhip Line, sailing from each port on
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The steamhip NORMAN, Baker, will saidrom Philadelphia Eur Beston, on Saturday, October 9, at 19 A. 2 and
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These new and substantial steamhips form a regular
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Insurances officeed at one-ball the premium charged on
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Freights taken at fair rates.

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